









## Quick Senate Vote Expected Tax Reform Passed In House by 381-2

By J. D. Alexander

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The House today passed and sent to the Senate for expected quick action a bill to reform the tax system, the broadest tax legislation since the American Revolution. The bill was 381-2. Voting "No" were John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio, and Earl F. Landgrebe, of Florida, both Republicans.

The bill included reductions in the tax rate on income from \$70 to 50 percent, a 15 percent reduction in Social Security taxes, a 10 percent reduction in estate taxes, and a 10 percent reduction in gift taxes.

House-minded Congress was widely expected to pass a tax reform bill in the coming weeks. The bill was expected to pass the House by a large margin.

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THE WORD ON TWO WHEELS—The Revs. David Holt and Chuck Brickel on their going-to-festival gear.

## 2 Swinging Ministers to Urge Youths to 'Turn On to Jesus'

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP).—Two celebrated, motorcycle-riding ministers are out to coax young fans to "turn on to Jesus" while they groove to soul music at a festival near here next weekend.

The Rev. David Holt and the Rev. Chuck Brickel decided several weeks ago the 50,000 youths expected by promoters at a three-day rock festival should get a dose of religion in the bargain.

But they won't give them the old-fashioned kind. The two youthful Baptist ministers and a team of 150 volunteers will fan out over the Miami-Hollywood Speedway Dec. 27-29, putting psychedelic New Testaments in every hand that reaches out.

Brochures that tell the readers Jesus "was strung out naked on that junky wood" will accompany bumper stickers urging: "Turn On to Jesus."

Mr. Holt, a motorcycle enthusiast, said he planned to ride through the throngs of youngsters. Mr. Brickel, who has never ridden a motorcycle, will hang on behind Mr. Holt.

Mr. Holt said, "The true hippie is willing to let everybody do his thing. This is our thing."

Mr. Holt will deliver a sermon from the main stage next Sunday. Young people, the minister said, "know they haven't found the answer to life, and they're hungry for it. We've found that purpose in Christ and we want to share it with them."

## Morgenthau Quits as N.Y.'s U.S. Attorney

Blasts Justice Dept.  
As 'Harsh, Partisan'

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Robert M. Morgenthau resigned today as U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, blasting the Justice Department for "harsh, narrow, partisan views on law enforcement." His resignation is effective Jan. 15.

Last Wednesday Mr. Morgenthau turned down Attorney General John N. Mitchell's request for his resignation. President Nixon has nominated Whitney North Seymour Jr. to take over the post.

"Investigations hampered" Mr. Morgenthau charged the Nixon administration had undermined the work of his office with its announcement last week that he would be fired if he did not resign.

He said that two current investigations have been affected by the announcement and added, "I cannot function with full effect where I serve at the sufferance of superiors who have announced publicly that I can continue only on borrowed time."

Mr. Morgenthau, who had hinted that he might fight the ouster, announced his decision to a packed press conference, made even more crowded by 20 to 30 assistant U.S. attorneys in the back of the room. The assistants, who had been told of the decision moments earlier, stood quietly when Mr. Morgenthau entered the room, in contrast to last week's loud applause, but they clapped loudly when he left.

Evidence withheld In his prepared statement, Mr. Morgenthau said that the White House announcement "has had dramatic impact on the willingness of individual citizens to come forward with vital evidence." He said later, "we already have had two specific situations where witnesses who were scheduled to come in did not appear."

The nine-page statement made several references to political motives behind the administration's decision. "It appears to me," the statement said, "that the White House, for all its statements about law and order, has failed to recognize that in law enforcement, as elsewhere, the customs and principles of the old politics are no longer relevant."

"I hope that my fight for independence will make it easier for my successor to withstand the harsh, narrow, partisan views on law enforcement currently in vogue at the Department of Justice in Washington."

## Expresses Doubts, Cites Britain Ex-FDA Chief Urges More Data on the Pill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Dr. Herbert L. Ley Jr., until three weeks ago U.S. Food and Drug Administration commissioner, said yesterday that the government must consider action to see that the 8.5 million American women taking birth-control pills get "much greater information" on their possible ill effects.

In fact, he said in an interview, they should be given much the same facts doctors get in plain language—perhaps in a printed slip in every oral contraceptive package.

This could mean giving women several hundred words of information on how the pills sometimes cause blood clots, strokes and skin discoloration, and how they may be involved in liver, thyroid, urinary and vaginal problems, changes in pituitary, ovarian and other hormone functions, eye trouble, depression and suicidal urges.

This view represents an important switch for Dr. Ley. In October, asked whether women shouldn't be given more information, he said he believed sufficient "medical supervision is exercised."

Dr. Ley left the Department of Health, Education and Welfare when he was relieved of his job and offered a "promotion" as assistant secretary for health.

Now, he said, "speaking as a private citizen and as a concerned physician, I feel a need for greater information for the patient. This is triggered in part by the fracas in Britain this month."

This was a surprising announcement by the British government's Committee on Safety of Drugs, urging pillmakers and doctors to stop dispensing heavy-dose oral contraceptives—21 of 30 brands—for fear of blood clots and other effects.

Also, Dr. Ley said, his new opinion "is the crystallization of some thinking for a long period of time" about "the whole category of drugs to prevent something, given to healthy people"—compounds like birth-control pills, anti-cholesterol drugs and preventive vaccines, all of which sometimes have undesirable effects.

"A great many physicians" are giving their patients adequate information about the birth-control pill, he maintained, but "I fear, though I have no proof, that some are not."

Petition for Space Prayer WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Petitions signed by 646,000 Americans have been presented to the space agency in support of the astronauts' right to transmit prayers or biblical passages. The petitions were circulated by Mr. and Mrs. Steve Garbise after Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair, of Austin, Tex., filed suit to ban such transmissions.

may not be, and that is the reason for my concern."

He added that he has been impressed by some arguments in a recent book, "The Doctors' Case Against the Pill" by Barbara Seaman, and its case for a patients' package insert explaining the pill's advantages and disadvantages.

In a foreword to the book, Dr. Hugh J. Davis, director of Johns Hopkins University's Contraceptive Clinic, charged: "Never in history have so many individuals confidently consumed such a powerful medication with so little information as to potential hazards and alternatives . . . Most clinic patients and many private patients are quite uninformed about the problems with the pill or the alternatives to the pill. The situation is a public scandal."

Much the same charge was to have been made today in an announcement by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., that on Jan. 14 his Senate minority subcommittee would begin hearings to learn whether women "are being adequately informed of the pill's known hazards."

"It appears evident," Sen. Nelson charges, "that a substantial number are not advised of any of the health hazards or side effects."

The action—only a recommendation because Britain has no drug authority with force of law—was preceded by an editorial in the important medical journal *Lancet* seriously questioning "the wisdom of administering such compounds to healthy women for many years."

The *Lancet* editorial cited the studies of Prof. Victor Wynn, director of the Alexander Simpson Laboratory for Metabolic Research at St. Mary's Hospital in London. Dr. Wynn was in Washington last week conferring with both FDA and NIH officials.

Woman, 77, Jailed As Drug Peddler NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—A 77-year-old woman has been sentenced to five years in prison for selling heroin and barbiturates to Brooklyn schoolchildren. She had pleaded guilty.

When Mrs. Minnie Townes' attorney asked for probation because of her age, Justice John R. Starkey said Friday:

"This inoffensive-looking and dainty-looking grandmother-type senior citizen does not deserve probation. She was causing the death of other people's children."

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## News Analysis

### Tax Reform Closes Net on Rich Americans

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—How many of that well-publicized group of 155 individuals who pay no federal income taxes, though they have incomes in excess of \$200,000 a year, will have to start paying taxes now?

The answer is most, and possibly every one of them, assuming that the tax reform bill now awaiting final congressional action and presidential approval does, as expected, become law.

To say that the new tax reform bill might eliminate the non-taxable status of all 155 overstates the amount of reform, however. The reason is that the figure of 155 always drastically understated the true number of high-income non-taxpayers. The only ones who made the notorious list were those who had "adjusted gross income" of \$200,000 or more—and many oil men, real estate operators and owners of municipal bonds, did not have any such amount of "adjusted gross income," even though their real economic income may have been in the millions. The reason has to do with the mechanics of the way income—and tax-avoidance devices—are reported on tax returns.

Leaving aside the deficiencies of the number 155, the bill really does go most of the way toward blocking the routes for escape of all federal taxes on sizable amounts of income.

Avoidance Still Possible Owners of municipal bonds could continue to pay no tax at all, if their sole income was from the interest on such bonds. Despite the reduction in the depletion allowance that the bill contains, some, and possibly many oil men will be able to arrange their business affairs so they can continue, legally, to avoid all federal income tax.

But for other zero taxpayers, on or off the list of 155, the party is over. Or, more precisely, it will be shortly, once some transitional provisions of the bill have run their course. It is the new "minimum tax"

contained in the tax reform act of 1969 that will do the most toward eliminating complete tax-avoidance by wealthy individuals—and by economically profitable corporations, as well, it should be noted. The minimum tax stands as the most striking feature of the new legislation, the one that seems likely to earn for the 1969 act a place in the record books as the most significant tax reform bill since the inauguration of the income tax in 1913.

This is true, even though no one is precisely sure how the minimum tax will work out in practice. The concepts and mechanics of the tax are completely novel and experienced tax lawyers tend to feel that it will probably produce some inequitable results, as between different individuals and different companies, and need some amending in the future.

Basically, the minimum tax lumps together a long list of current provisions of the tax law—the depletion allowance is one, rapid depreciation of buildings is another—and commands the taxpayer to add up all of his income that is sheltered from tax by the operation of these various devices. If the total amount so sheltered exceeds \$30,000 plus the amount of tax the individual is paying on his other income, he must pay the minimum tax on the amount of the excess.

Lower Minimum Rate The rate of tax on income subject to the minimum tax is only ten percent, compared with the rates on other income that go as high as 70 percent. This is a defect in the minimum tax in the view of ardent tax reformers. But many others feel that a relatively low, flat rate of tax is a good way to start, particularly when no one knows exactly how the complex idea of taxing tax-sheltered income that exceeds taxes otherwise due will actually work out.

While the minimum tax may be the most striking single feature of the reform bill, the measure contains countless other sections that also make its title of "Tax Reform Act" no misnomer. Some of these have almost been lost sight of recently, because they have stirred relatively little controversy.

In this category come the provisions taxing for the first time the income that churches receive from ownership of businesses.

One of the most significant sections of the bill affects both corporations and individuals—the one dealing with real estate. The bill cuts back drastically on the amount of rapid depreciation that can be deducted from income before any tax is calculated and also limits to \$25,000 a year the interest reductions that can be taken, unless the interest payments actually lead to profits or capital gains. The combination of these provisions is expected to put many a real estate operator in the taxpayer category for the first time in years. The interest provision, by itself, will also reduce the non-taxpayer list to about half its present size, with most of those so eliminated being either real estate men or speculators in securities.

Heavier Taxes Successful securities speculators and many other persons with large amounts of capital gains will be paying heavier taxes because of two or three different provisions of the bill. The present rule, which provides that only half of capital gains are taxed, would be modified to the extent that the other half of capital gains go into the combination of tax preferred income subject to the minimum tax.

There are four other major new tax preferences in the bill—tax incentives (which is what preferences always are at their birth) aimed at stimulating the installation of anti-pollution equipment, the modernization of railroad equipment, the rehabilitation of old residential housing, and the adoption of safety devices in coal mines. But all of these preferences contain an automatic termination date five years hence.

The death sentence for the new preferences, unless Congress takes specific action to renew them, reflects the growing congressional conviction that seemed to be—and probably was—desirable at the time of their adoption have a way of becoming irrevocably imbedded in the tax laws.

### Brinks Robbers Freed for Christmas

BOSTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Three men convicted in the million-dollar Brinks robbery of Jan. 17, 1960, were released from prison today for their first Christmas at home in nearly 14 years. Adolph (Jazz) Maffie, 59, and James I. (Jimmy) Faherty, 58, walked from Deer Island jail to a Cadillac driven by Maffie's attorney. In Dedham, Mass., Michael V. (Vinnie) Gagan, 61, was released from the town jail.

The three men were given their freedom last week by the Massachusetts Parole Board. They were among 11 masked bandits accused in the \$1.3 million robbery at the Brinks' clearing house in Boston's North End.

Three other convicted bandits are seeking parole. Four are dead and one, Joseph (Specs) O'Keefe, is still in hiding after testifying for the prosecution.

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## xon 'Riveted Right,' Says Watchdog Group

SHINGTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—National Committee for an Active Congress accused the administration yesterday of "the hidden veins of fear, and resentment" in middle-America.

President himself, the committee charged, "is becoming riveted to the right, both politically and philosophically."

Members for the liberal, non-organization said the 18-report was the harshest yet it had made of any administration since the committee was 22 years ago.

It suggested that Mr. Nixon's forward draft reform, troop withdrawals from Vietnam and efforts in welfare programs title more than "forced" to sharp pressures and overt

while, the committee charged, resident Agnew has been "up to the radical right" larger group of dissatisfied Americans.

inson Still Says  
Wants to Act  
Own Attorney

ANGELES, Dec. 22 (UPI).—James Manson, accused murderer in the Elmore Tate murders, today said he wishes to his own attorney but agreed upon a final decision at the of a judge.

A dialogue of about 20 minutes between the bearded, long-defendant and Superior Judge William B. Keene, Mr. Manson agreed to confer with an attorney appointed by the court, then Wednesday to give his

in Kasabian, 30, another defendant in the case, was granted parole until Jan. 6 to enter to permit her new attorney to familiarize himself with her

le Van Houten, 19, pleaded in to two counts of murder.

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## Strike Halts Service to Italy Cities

### Union's Action Disrupts Christmas Shopping

Dec. 22 (AP).—A 48-hour strike of transport workers in Italy today disrupted Christmas shopping in the cities hit hardest by the strike, Rome, Milan and the usual traffic jams as commuters were forced to use cars instead of buses.

Services were also disrupted by a single union, however, had little long-distance lines as main unions, including Communist-led Italian Confederation of Labor, did not back the strike.

An explosion last night at a school in Verona, Italy, killed three people and injured 10. Police said the explosion was caused by a gas leak.

Police Form Group  
Dec. 22 (AP).—In the police crackdown on terrorism in Italy, five left-wing groups banded together to form a committee of "solidarity forces" against terrorism.

The committee was formed during a meeting in Rome of 200 militants and intellectuals, including writers Alberto Arbasino and Pier Paolo Pasolini, who are known for their extreme leftist views.

The committee said it would follow the "line" of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party.

An unprecedented example among the revolutionary groups, before the formation of the committee, was the formation of the committee.

Representatives attended from the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Workers' Party, and the Chinese Revolutionary Party.

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GOING NOWHERE—Buses parked in a Rome depot during the transportation strike.

## 23 in Burundi Executed for Coup Attempt

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Twenty-three people were executed at dawn here today for attempting a coup d'etat and planning the massacre of Burundi's Tutsi tribe.

They included former Planning Minister Barnabe Kanyaruguru and Gregoire Ndimibizi, one-time leading official in the Economics Ministry and former first secretary at Burundi's embassy in Washington.

Those executed comprised 19 military men and four civilians. Twenty-five people were condemned to death by a court-martial here on Dec. 17, but President Michel Micombero commuted the death sentences on two of them—former Minister of National Economy Andre Kabura and former Minister of Social Affairs Ndayiraho Balthazar.

Few details of last September's attempted coup have filtered through to the outside world. The Tutsis have been dominant in Burundi for many years, although they are fewer than the Hutu tribe with which they have often been in conflict.

In 1965, the Hutus mutinied against the Tutsis. Many Hutu leaders were subsequently tried and shot.

At last week's court-martial, three people were sentenced to hard labor for life, 34 to 20-year jail terms, and two, including former Prime Minister Joseph Cimpaye, to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Shakespeare said all USIA library books are selected by the public affairs officers of the various missions abroad, and he continued, they vary widely from country to country.

Mr. Shakespeare, interviewed on television, said the most significant change he has made in the agency is to delegate more authority to the senior USIA officers overseas. "You can't sit here in Washington and tell the man in Afghanistan what is best for his operation," he said.

Italian Court Gives Life to 2 in Mafia  
SALERNO, Italy, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An Italian court here sentenced two members of the Sicilian Mafia to life imprisonment yesterday and gave 22-year jail sentences to three other members of the criminal organization.

They were charged with murder, attempted murder and a host of other crimes. Nine lesser members of the organization received one- to 14-year sentences.

were sold from eight to several thousand pesetas—each winning peseta earning 7,500 pesetas (\$107) prize money.

It was believed people in surrounding towns also benefited from the massive windfall since tickets for "el gordo" are often sent to friends or employees as a kind of Christmas gift.

But not everyone in Sabadell was pleased today over "el gordo." Club director Franco Turner did not take part and said he never had any good luck.

Another man who almost had to intimidate some club members to take tickets off his hands last night wished he had kept them today.

The second prize of 300 million pesetas (\$4.3 million) was for tickets sold in Madrid, Ciudad Real and Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

## Josef von Sternberg Dies; Famed for Dietrich Films

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 22 (AP).—Josef von Sternberg, 75, famed as the director of glamorous films starring Marlene Dietrich, died today of a heart ailment.

The colorful Vienna-born movie maker suffered a heart attack ten days ago and entered Midway Hospital without notifying friends.

Mr. von Sternberg had been in the movie business for 55 years, but his greatest fame derived from a series of films with Miss Dietrich in the 1930s, notably "The Blue Angel," which he made in Berlin.

Other notable films include "Morocco," "Dishonored," "Shanghai Express," "The Blonde Venus," "The Scarlet Empress" and "The Devil Is a Woman."

He was born plain Joe Sternberg in Vienna, came to the United States and took a job as a film putcher in New York in 1914.

He claimed that his name was changed on the film credits when he was an assistant director—"Joe Sternberg was stretched into an aristocratic Josef von Sternberg without my knowledge and without consulting me."

He bore the dignified name almost regally. He was aloof and distant on a movie set, and he earned a reputation for temperamental as well as talent.

His first directorial job was in 1924 with "The Salvation Hunters," which he filmed for \$4,500. During the late 1920s he became famous for his realistic melodramas, especially "Underworld," "Dragnet" and "Docks of New York."

He claimed to photograph most of his films himself and his photography of Miss Dietrich set a new standard in glamour. Once she autographed a photo to him: "I am nothing without you."

After the Dietrich movies, Mr. von Sternberg directed such films as "Crime and Punishment," "The King Steps Out," "Sergeant Madden," "The Shanghai Gesture" and "Jet Pilot." In 1964 he wrote an autobiography, "Life in a Chinese Laundry," the title from an early movie.

In recent years, he often traveled abroad to film festivals and retrospectives where his works were honored. "My work is known everywhere outside Hollywood," he said.

He is survived by his wife and two children.

William A. Fisher  
DETROIT, Dec. 22 (AP).—William A. Fisher, 83, one of the seven brothers who created the Fisher Body Corp., died last night.

Two Fisher brothers, Fred and Charles, started with their father's blacksmith shop in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1908 and built it into a multi-million-dollar enterprise.

William was not a mechanic, as his brothers were, but attended business school. He became the third stockholder when he joined Fred and Charles as a director in 1908. He remained chief executive until 1944.

General Motors bought a controlling interest in the Fisher Body Corp. in 1919, and established it as the Fisher Body Division in 1926. William Fisher was the first president of the division.

Vincenzo Bellisario  
ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Sen. Vincenzo Bellisario, 53, Under Secretary of Education, died here yesterday. He was a leader of the Catholic Action movement. He founded the Lancia branch of the Christian Democratic party during the German occupation in 1944.

Oscar R. Houston  
NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Oscar R. Houston, 86, an admiralty lawyer who was a principal counsel in the Titanic, Lusitania, Morro Castle, Normandie and Andrea Doria sea disasters, died Saturday.

Mr. Houston also was known as

## China Attacks Soviet Policy On Bonn and Eastern Europe

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).—Communist China accused the Soviet Union today of betraying East Germany in Peking's first major denunciation of Soviet policies since Sino-Soviet border talks were opened in Peking on Oct. 30.

The accusation was contained in two lengthy commentaries broadcast on Peking radio criticizing Soviet-West German talks on reunification of the use of force which opened in Moscow on Dec. 8.

The commentaries accused the Soviet Union of conducting a "dirty deal" with West Germany to "sell out the sovereignty and interests of the German people."

They said that the Soviet Union was "accelerating its tempo in colluding with West German militarism—openly ignoring the sovereignty of the [East] German Democratic Republic."

Warning Allies  
The commentaries told the Soviet Union's Eastern European allies that "in face of such a shameless act of betrayal on the part of the Soviet revisionists, it is time to wake up."

One commentary was written by a "commentator" of the party newspaper, Peking People's Daily, and the other by Hsin Hua, the official Chinese news agency. The agency commentary was not signed but much of its wording was the same as the newspaper article.

The commentaries also accused the Soviet Union of "contending with U.S. imperialism for hegemony over Europe... trying to reach an agreement with the Western countries for the maintenance of the status quo in Europe, so as to stabilize its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and step up its domination over, and enslavement of, the East European countries."

Brandt Criticized  
Of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, the People's Daily commentary said: "There is no essential difference in Brandt's Eastern policy as compared with that of his predecessors, except that it is more crafty and insidious."

Repeating the same criticism, the Hsinhua commentary added that the West German government stood for "out-and-out militarism and revisionism... in playing the counter-revolutionary tactics."

Fire in Brussels Razes Top Floor Of Amigo Hotel  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Fire destroyed the top floor of the 172-room Amigo Hotel here tonight. A police spokesman said that all guests were evacuated safely. One fireman was overcome by smoke.

First reports said that the fire started following an explosion at 8:10 p.m. on the recently rebuilt sixth floor of the first-class hotel. A fire department official said that workmen had been working on the roof earlier. He said that the alarm was turned in shortly after 6 p.m.

He said that the explosion was probably caused by portable gas bottles used by workmen for soldering work on the roof.

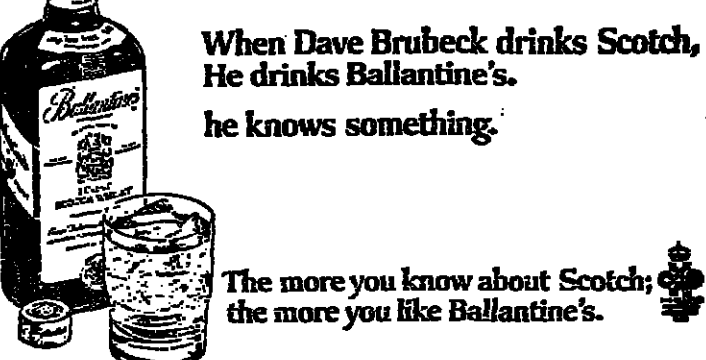
5 U.S. Ships End Visit to Turkey  
IZMIR, Dec. 22 (AP).—Five ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet left this Turkish port today following a three-day visit marked by violent left-wing student demonstrations.

The cruiser Columbus accompanied by the destroyers J.P. Kennedy, Bastion and Warrington and supply vessel Wrangell sailed early this morning.

Thirteen sailors were injured on the first day of the visit by stones thrown by angry student mobs. Turkish leftist student federations have sworn to violently oppose Sixth Fleet visits to Turkish ports.



When Dave Brubeck drinks Scotch, he knows something.



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## Moscow Invites Disaster...

The denunciation of Israeli "aggression" sent to the Arab summit conference in Rabat Sunday by Soviet leaders takes on extra significance in the light of the two unwarranted attacks made by Pravda recently on Secretary of State Rogers's reasonable proposals for peace in the Middle East. These attacks represented a low blow at Big Four efforts to promote a compromise settlement, doubly hurtful now that the United States has reportedly put forward specific new plans for easing tensions between Israel and Jordan. The whole atmosphere at the opening of the Arab conference, even without Moscow's prodding, was depressingly intransigent.

The secretary of state did indeed reiterate the unequivocal support of the United States for Israel's legitimate claims to live in peace behind secure and recognized boundaries and to use international waterways of the area, all under safeguards more reliable than those which prevailed in the spring of 1967.

It is possibly significant that the Pravda article charges Secretary Rogers with trying to split the Arabs. Could it be that Moscow is afraid that some Arab leaders will be tempted to respond positively to Mr. Rogers's reasonable call for a negotiated settlement that recognizes the legitimate interests of both sides? Does this mean that Moscow has cast its lot with the extremists in the Arab camp who would sacrifice the security of the Arab states and the welfare of their people in a prolonged war of attrition against Israel?

If so, the Russians have charted a dangerous course for the Arab leaders and for themselves.

For the Arabs, adoption of the inflexible position staked out by Pravda would mean abandoning their best hope of regaining the bulk of the lost territories and solving the refugee problem by peaceful means. The alternative is interminable conflict that would only strengthen Israel's determination to hold on to the occupied areas for the margin of security they provide, and prolong the misery of the refugees.

Although a long war of attrition would certainly be costly for Israel, and perhaps ultimately intolerable, it could be disastrous for existing Arab governments. They cannot hope to survive indefinitely in the face of the hardships and humiliations such a struggle would impose on their people.

The Russians, too, must reckon the possible consequences of a long and frustrating struggle for their own interests. While indiscriminate Soviet support for the Arab cause may win temporary credits for Moscow, the day will surely come when thoughtful Arabs will begin to question whether an apparent Soviet interest in keeping the Middle East in turmoil really coincides with their own interests. Furthermore, continual conflict in the Middle East perpetuates the stoppage of the Suez Canal, which had become an increasingly important artery for Soviet shipping.

A new outbreak of warfare could precipitate a great-power confrontation. The Kremlin ought to have better sense than to court this nuclear nightmare by obstructing the peace that is still possible if both big powers throw their weight behind the kind of even-handed compromise Secretary Rogers has proposed.

## ...As France Tips the Balance

France's reported plan to sell \$400 million worth of military equipment to Libya, including 50 Mirage jet fighters and 200 heavy tanks, is another heavy blow at efforts of the Big Four, presumably including France, to promote peace in the Middle East. Libyan denials that any such deal is under way find few convincing echoes in Paris.

The sale of so much offensive weaponry to an Arab nation whose new military leaders are strongly committed to a policy of confrontation with Israel inevitably would lead to a dangerous new escalation of the Middle Eastern arms race, intensifying the danger of a general conflict. Even the Soviet Union of late has appeared to be more cautious.

Especially disturbing is the fact that the number of planes and tanks involved substantially exceeds the amounts that tiny Libya—with a population of less than two

million—could reasonably be expected to require for its defense or effectively to man. This prompts speculation that some of the French equipment will be made available to the Egyptians.

Adding insult to injury, France reportedly has offered to take over the maintenance and operation of air bases in Libya, which the United States and Britain are in the process of evacuating—a nasty Gaullist twist from De Gaulle's successor.

It can be argued that it is better to have a Western power supplying arms and expertise to the Libyans than the Russians, who might otherwise step into the old British-American position of influence under former King Idris. This is an argument Washington and London have used in the past to justify military aid to Libya and to other Arab governments. Thus does bad policy boomerang.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Berlin Test

The recent NATO Council meeting mentioned the situation in Berlin as a test of Soviet goodwill in the perspective of a European security conference. The Soviet leaders are thus very likely to accept the principle of conversations regardless of the fact that their object would necessarily be a modification of the Berlin status. . . . But there is Walter Ulbricht. He will not fail to see to it that this new test of East-West relations has a negative result, if he can do so.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

### Eyes on the Battlefield

Nobody who can see beneath the propaganda—Nigerian, Biafran and British—can have been surprised that the Addis Ababa peace talks broke down before they even started. In fact, the gap remains so large that there was not even agreement on what the talks should be about. As long as both think they can get their way by military means—and both remain sure of their arms supplies—there will be no peace.

Nigerian and Biafran eyes are not on talks but on the battlefield.

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Two Germans

The draft treaty which the East Germans have sent over the Wall contains much that Bonn could never accept. West Berlin, for instance, would be an "independent political entity," and the Eastern regime claims immediate and complete recognition.

Mr. Brandt is too experienced in these matters, and has devoted too much effort to breaking out from the cold war rigidities of the policies which he inherited, to spurn Mr. Ulbricht's offer without even offering to explore it further. Negotiations between the two parts of Germany would be an event of capital importance. In their way they would

be as significant as the arms limitation talks between the Americans and the Russians. Europe will never be a wholly comfortable place to live in until all her member states learn to live with one another.

—From The Times (London).

### The Prisoner

Something more than seasonal benevolence inspires pleasure at the news that Rudolf Hess is to see his wife and son for the first time since his imprisonment in 1946.

A period of 23 years in prison might be thought long enough to expiate any offense which had not been regarded as worthy of death. In fact, Hess was acquitted by the Nuremberg tribunal of having committed or authorized atrocities. The crimes imputed to him were those dubious creatures of post-war jurisprudence—conspiring against peace and plotting aggressive war.

When he leaves the British hospital to which he has recently moved, it should be to spend the last years of his life in freedom. Russian agreement to this would certainly help the chances of rapprochement between East and West Germany.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Quiet Achievement

The agreement between Britain, West Germany and Holland to collaborate on the gas centrifuge process for enriching uranium has not gained the publicity it deserves. No doubt the technical complexities involved and the secrecy surrounding the negotiations have kept it out of the headlines.

Yet it is probably the most important development in European technological cooperation, not excluding the Anglo-French Concorde, to have occurred in recent years. The project is firmly based on economic considerations, unlike some other European cooperative ventures.

—From The Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1894

PARIS—The trial of Captain Dreyfus, which has provided the entire Paris press with matter for comment during the past six weeks, and indeed the entire French nation, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner, by the unanimous verdict of the court, is sentenced to imprisonment for life in some fortified place (probably very far from France) and to the additional terrible punishment of military degradation. The wretched man will be stripped of all insignia and be insulted and forgotten.

### Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1919

NEW YORK—Open mutiny at Brest and other crimes committed at sea which resulted in the shooting of six soldiers were revealed upon the arrival of the transport "America" yesterday, with eleven of her crew, including two petty officers, in irons. One, believed to be an I.W.O. agitator, was heavily guarded. All the prisoners were charged with mutiny on the high seas. The complete reports are not yet in, and the details remain unclear. But, certainly, a breach of discipline took place.



The Mini-and-Maxi Era

## Washington Notebook

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — Part of the reason the Pentagon has been having trouble recently with its appropriations and foreign military aid bills is that the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, has not been able to take an active part in the debate.

For a generation now, he has been the most influential conservative voice in the Senate, and, as a former chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Pentagon's most powerful advocate. But he is now 72, and his emphysema makes it extremely difficult for him to debate without coughing.

He has to keep going home to Windsor, Ga., or to an Air Force base in Puerto Rico, to rest, and this is more costly to the armed services than the peace movement. They still have many loud supporters on Capitol Hill, including Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. John J. Rooney of Louisiana, and Rep. Robert Sikes of Florida, but without Russell's support their earmarked additions to the appropriations bills somehow run into trouble.

The Senate simply refused to go along with the latest effort to build up Chiang Kai-shek's air force on Taiwan. It would hesitate to challenge Russell, even on such an issue as this, but Reps. Rivers, Passman, Rooney, and Sikes have been highly unpopular in the Senate for years, and now even the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, is openly challenging their influence.

The human element in politics, as in the case of Russell, is often more important in Washington than is generally realized. For example, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Chairman William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, despite their common Southern and Oxford backgrounds, never managed to establish an easy personal relationship during Rusk's eight years at the State Department—in fact, they were never in one another's houses during this entire period.

There is a different situation, however, here now. Both Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird have managed to establish a close private relationship with Fulbright, and while they don't agree on Vietnam and many other issues, at least they discuss their disagreements with mutual candor and respect. In fact, Fulbright and Rogers recently relieved Laird and his partner of \$10 apiece in a golf foursome at the Burning Tree Club outside Washington.

Sergeant Shriver, U.S. Ambassador to France, has told his in-laws, the Kennedys, that he expects to resign from that post after President Georges Pompidou's visit to the United States in February. He will then take up residence again in Maryland and, after touring the country with Pompidou, confer with some members of the House of Representatives and other Democratic politicians who have been urging him to try for the party's presidential nomination in 1972.

The French government is taking President Pompidou's visit to the United States quite seriously. A protocol officer from the Quai d'Orsay is already here in Washington, Ambassador Charles Lucet has been instructed to go to Paris next month to report on the political atmosphere here and help prepare Pompidou's speeches. Main question: how to respond accurately to questions about his government's views on the conflict in Vietnam and the Middle East without giving offense to President Nixon.

Massachusetts says he has "no second thoughts" about withdrawing from the 1972 presidential race. Sen. George McGovern mentioned Kennedy's name as a potential presidential candidate recently on the David Frost TV show and the audience boomed. The incident was eliminated from the tape before the program was put on the air.

President Nixon is apparently trying to ease the tensions between his administration and the network commentators. After his latest TV report to the nation, he watched one of the network commentators and telephoned him privately to say he thought the analysis was excellent.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has finished a new volume of his memoirs. President Johnson is not going to let Vice-President Agnew have a monopoly on criticism of the press. He is finishing his first book at his ranch in Texas and deals among other things with his own battles with the press.

President Nixon is being urged by some of his advisers to use the present vacancy on the Supreme Court as a means of shaking up his cabinet early in the new year. The names usually mentioned are Secretary of State Rogers, who was attorney general under President Eisenhower, and the present attorney general, John N. Mitchell. There is some feeling here that Rogers was more effective at the Justice Department than he is at State and should be moved to the court to make room for a more experienced man. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's name has been mentioned as a possible successor at the State Department, usually by friends of Rockefeller.

The nomination of Mitchell, however, would provoke strong opposition in the Senate, where his remarks about the Republican opponents of the Judge Haynsworth nomination have irritated not only many Democrats, but also the Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

Incidentally, Rogers has twice approached Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York about coming into the State Department. He discussed the No. 2 job at State with the mayor before Elliott Richardson was appointed. At that time, it was reported on good authority that Lindsay was actually "offered" the job that Nixon objected. Rogers says the idea never got beyond the talk stage and denies that the President intervened.

After the mayor was defeated in the Republican primary election, however, Rogers called him again and urged him to consider State if he lost in November, but the mayor had the misfortune to win, ending the negotiations.

Shorts: Sen. Edward Kennedy of

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Shorts: Sen. Edward Kennedy of

## Bernard Levin

### From London:

Even the bishops, traditionally more bloodthirsty than the judges, ended up as abolitionists (of hanging).

LONDON.—A fitting end to any uneasy year, to an even more uneasy decade: Capital punishment for murder really has been, it seems, abolished at last in Britain. (I say "for murder" because last week's final vote in both Houses of Parliament left untouched the curious fact that you can still be hanged for setting fire to Her Majesty's dockyards and for perishing the thought-ravaging Her Majesty's daughter. You can also, rather more probably, be hanged for treason, but since in Britain treason can only be committed in time of war, and since the next war is not likely to leave enough people alive to enforce the law against those who have broken it, this too, can be regarded as a dead letter.)

It has been an extraordinarily long road, and some of those who set out on it a century ago, like Sir Samuel Romilly, one of the earliest penal reformers the House of Commons has thrown up, would have been astonished at the length of time it has taken. Strictly speaking, of course, capital punishment could still be restored in the future, since no Parliament can bind its successors, but the example of those few countries (New Zealand, for instance) which have abolished it and then restored it subsequently, has been so unhappy that it is very unlikely indeed ever to be followed here. This is the end.

Several bills have been put forward in Parliament since the end of the last war, designed to abolish capital punishment. Leading spirit behind most of them was the late Sidney Silver, a diminutive and redoubtable Labor member of the extreme left wing, for whom this issue had the force of a moral crusade. (It is a pity that he never lived to see his long fight finally won.) All the attempts were made by private "back-bench" members in the tiny rations of parliamentary time left when government and official opposition have taken their constitutional share. No government has had the courage to introduce a bill of its own, preferring benevolent neutrality (in the case of Labor governments) or hostile neutrality (in the case of Conservative ones).

Out of the Woods  
More than once in recent years, a bill passed the Commons only to be thrown out in the Lords, usually by the mustering of the "back-woodsmen" (those lords who rarely attend the House unless there is decency to be suppressed, reform to be opposed, enlightenment to be stifled or humanity to be condemned). Twice, unsatisfactory compromise has been the way in which the problem has been resolved.

The first of these compromises was the 1957 Homicide Act, one of the most bizarre, repulsive shockingly haphazard in ever to find its way on statute book. It was, in fact, the solution to a problem which the Lords divided into two categories: capital and non-capital. It was, in fact, a very great deal indeed, one good, and ultimately, effect: it convinced me there was no resting-place between hanging and the electric chair. Even the judges, whom I thought, and indeed that it is a pity that this nine-year-old children's stolen a handkerchief was abolished, came around to nixing that the 1957 act, defensible. Nay, even the who have traditionally been more bloodthirsty than the ended up as abolitionists unanimously.

And so, in 1966, another was passed, which led to the final compromise. The House of Commons was by the overwhelming abolitionist; the majority of Conservative the House have always hanging, the minority who against it, and who join the great majority of Laborers who had always been abolitionist, made a House sweep it away for ever.

In the Lords, however, even the upper House has long been since 1957, still trouble. In order to possible defeat by yet gathering of the backbench sponsors of the 1955 Homicide Act, the Lords accepted an amendment. The bill did not abolish punishment: it suspended five years. Before the end period, both Houses had to by a majority that they the suspension to become abolition, otherwise the would revert, at the end five years, to the 1957 act.

End of the Noo

It is that affirmative which last week passed Houses, and for all practical purposes ended hanging forever. It passed the C by 243 to 185, and the E 230 to 174; in both Houses another attempt to postpone was made.

There were accusations that the government that they with which they had made abolition permanent. Five-year period was not finish until July next year due to the fact that the ment feared to lose votes seeming to be abolitionist still a substantial popular demand for hanging), and was question out of the way for it to be forgotten in the election; there were accusations against the values that they were only for delay that they on both sides from this very Both sets of accusations tirelessly justified.

But, in the end, the it done. Once more the are rolled out; once in statistics were raked over sides for what they would in the way of evidence. It was said, and all was done the division-bells called for punishment in Britain. "Tain," said the Archbishop Canterbury (a leading advocate of the decision, "that it found in very many ways advantage and honor of tion." So it will, too.

Lausanne. WILLIAM J. NEIL.

Boring From Within  
GROUND BROKEN FOR D.C. METRO (AET, 11 dec.). Yet another group undermining the U.S. government?

Palma de Mallorca. AL HIX.

James Beckett.

Agnew and Education

It seems somehow appropriate that Spiro Theodore Agnew's speech outlining that higher education is not for everyone was prepared by him for delivery at (but not delivered) a dinner meeting of the Worthington Chapter of the Order of the American-Hellenic Educational Programs Association, sponsored by a scholarship fund named for his father, during which scholarships were presented to five students.

After all, didn't we learn from Orwell's fable that while all the animals on the farm were equal, some were more equal than others?

M. R.

Rome.

James Beckett.

James Beckett.

James Beckett.



"Fashion is far more than an up-to-the-minute wardrobe... it is the outward evidence of good taste."

## Business: Social Insecurity

With Stern  
TON (W.P.). — On  
remake that many  
newly elected sen-  
to modest-salaried  
are catapulted un-  
to the Washington  
knowing how to  
aim, or act in social  
irs, Harrington How-  
ated a one-woman  
called "Fashion at  
a Inc." aimed at re-  
l insecurity.

ward answers et-  
tions for her client-  
ardrobes, does shop-  
with interior decor-  
ists Christmas gifts,  
hington to out-of-  
s, plans trips, man-  
s and conducts a  
ol.

n seems too weak  
umbrella such serv-  
cause Mrs. Howard  
ed the word: "Fash-  
more than an up-to-  
wardrobe or decor."  
Essentially it is the  
edging the look and  
story that one is in,  
a evidence of good  
dress to home to sy-  
commitment. It is  
is whoever you are  
or may be, at your  
ing your environ-  
instance, whether you  
pleasing to the eye—  
your behavior at the  
it, or the way you

re changing rules of  
to be sure. In the  
ital, there are subtle  
each administrative  
basic good manners,  
and believes, are al-  
ame.

Traditionalist  
ward tends, on et-  
a fashion advice, to  
be traditional. Al-  
many well-dressed  
go bareheaded now-  
advocates head-  
"At a charity lunch-  
says, "a hat is a must,"  
er omit stockings,"  
per length for gloves

is the most frequent question  
she is asked. She advises elbow  
length for a formal gown.  
"Otherwise it depends on sleeve  
length, for glove and sleeve  
should meet."

A timid wife of a young con-  
gressman consulted Jane How-  
ard when she was invited to  
her first White House reception.  
"I'm so worried I don't know  
what to do," she confided. "I've  
been briefed, of course, but  
nothing was said about what's  
on my mind, and I don't have  
the nerve to ask my husband  
or the two people I've met. This  
is something I can only ask  
another woman. What?"—she  
guessed—"what if I have to go  
to the bathroom while I'm in the  
White House?"

"First of all, don't be fright-  
ened. Think that you are in the  
house of a friend. You'd ask  
someone the way to the  
lavatory, or bathroom, or ladies'  
room, wouldn't you? So do the  
same in the White House, where  
you're not alone, because people  
are stationed especially to help  
guests. Besides, remember that  
the White House isn't just the  
President's house—it belongs to  
us all."

An Award Dinner  
Another client who aroused  
Mrs. Howard's empathy was the  
middle-aged woman from a  
small Ohio town. Her husband  
was going to get an important  
award, and she didn't know  
what to wear for the ceremony.  
Mrs. Howard's heart sank when  
she considered her client, who  
was fat, and wore no girdle,  
but did wear a tightly belted  
dress "that created highly  
visible 'rubber tire' rolls," plus  
run-down, not-in-season white  
shoes. Her badly dyed hair was  
more or less arranged in an in-  
appropriately youthful hairdo.

Next to an old-fashioned wed-  
ding ring she sported a huge,  
blazing new-cut diamond, evi-  
dence that affluence was recent.  
Was the award ceremony to  
be at lunch or dinner? Mrs.  
Howard inquired. "Dinner,"  
What was her husband going to  
wear? White or black tie?  
"Black."

But the client wanted to wear

the four-year-old, too-long chif-  
fon she had brought with her.  
"Really, you shouldn't be more  
dressed-up than your husband,"  
the consultant disclaimed her  
tactfully, "because it must be  
his show." Together they went  
to a smart shop where the  
client reluctantly purchased a  
simple cocktail dress and the  
unspectacular shoes recom-  
mended. She also submitted to  
a new hairdo. No repeat busi-  
ness ever came from this client  
but the day after the award  
dinner came an almost tearful  
telephone call. "Thank you,  
thank you. My husband was so  
proud of me he said I looked  
like the girl he married."

On a reasonable-fee basis,  
Mrs. Howard works by the hour  
for consultation and shopping,  
by the day for decorating.

Mrs. Howard says of her  
clients: "Mostly they're not  
the very rich, nor the top  
echelon officials' wives to whom  
name designers bring their  
especially created four-figure  
models. This kind of person  
doesn't need me. Nor, in the  
entertaining department, do the  
famous Washington hostesses  
who have at their disposal large  
staffs of servants or five par-  
ties at clubs or hotels."

The daughter of a Ford Mo-  
tor Co. executive, Jane Howard  
grew up abroad and was edu-  
cated first in Paris, then at the  
National Academy of Design in  
New York. She intended to be  
an "art artist," but became  
fascinated by department store  
work. In addition to her Wash-  
ington activities, she is fashion  
coordinator for a large chain  
of department stores in Michi-  
gan.

Since Mrs. Howard speaks  
French, Italian and Spanish,  
she's in demand for foreign  
travels. She also conducts  
charm courses for such diverse  
groups as teen-age girls, Girl  
Scouts, nurses.

"It's not merely an attempt  
to teach makeup, posture and  
grooming," she says. "The  
charm must come from the in-  
side out."



A typical Afro Art tapestry.

## Afro Art in Scandinavia

By Hebe Dorsey

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—In the depths of the bleak, dark  
Swedish winter, Afro Art stands out like a ray of sunshine.

Specializing in African handicrafts, this non-profit orga-  
nization sells not only merchandise but hope as well.

The project, backed by several philanthropic Swedish  
organizations, is being spurred along by Mrs. Jytte (Thor)  
Bonnier, wife of the dean of the publishing family and herself  
a well-known journalist. The idea behind it is that people  
from affluent, industrialized countries must help underdevel-  
oped countries help themselves.

In this particular case, it means helping African countries  
to sell their home-made goods all over Scandinavia. Operated  
by volunteers, Afro Art pours back the money it earns into  
African countries, where they set up weaving schools or send  
equipment and materials.

Located in two facing boutiques on Regeringsgatan, Afro  
Art looks like a colorful African souk crammed full with  
Liberian hammocks, Congolese straw mats, Kenyan wood bowls,  
Tunisian djellabas or Lesotho mittens.

### Artistic Tour

At the information desk are books and publications touch-  
ing on all aspects of African civilizations. The larger of the  
two shops is used as a movie house or a conference hall.

Eventually, the most worthwhile artistic items, namely native  
tapestries, will be taken on tour around European capitals.

All day long, silent Swedes crowd into the shop buying  
the coarse, man-made objects as if they were messages from  
a more brilliant and still human planet. Stephen Sidiare,  
the dedicated Afro Art manager, explained that most African  
handicrafts were in danger of disappearing because they  
aroused little interest in their own respective countries.

"Yet, here, they look tremendously exciting," he said.  
Afro Art serves as a retail outlet but also acts as a  
buying center for large Swedish cooperative stores. Sales so  
far have exceeded all expectations—and last year, Afro Art  
netted over half a million Swedish crowns.

The ultimate target of Afro Art is to nurture the unique  
African artistic heritage and keep the merchandise from de-  
generating into airport art. Trying to preserve the old shapes  
can have, however, somewhat startling aspects—that long-  
handled thimble is, in effect, an Ethiopian gadget for clean-  
ing one's ears.

## Getting the Christmas Spirit

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 22.—With only  
three days before Christ-  
mas, the last-minute shopping  
rush of the great procrastinat-  
ing majority will produce the  
usual crop of standbys beneath  
the tree. Cognac and whiskey  
bottles will proliferate, their  
well-known shapes revealing  
exactly what their standardiz-  
ed contents will taste like.  
They may be good but they  
will give neither surprise nor  
excitement.

Jean Danflou's liquors will  
give both. His brandy store  
is hidden on the second floor  
in the back court of a build-  
ing in a small street near the  
Place de la Concorde, but this  
has not kept clients such as  
Eisenhower, Churchill and  
French President Georges Pom-  
pidou from finding it.

The discovery is worth the  
hunt. As soon as the door  
opens, one is enveloped in a  
rich blend of aromas that  
comes from scores of contin-  
ually reopened bottles. In the  
little picture-covered green  
salesroom every client is free  
to taste any or all of Mr. Dan-  
flou's choice brandies.

Everything comes from small  
distilleries selected personally by  
Mr. Danflou, who is trans-play-  
ing nephew of the founder (of  
the same name) who retired  
to the Loire Valley a couple  
of years ago to pursue his two  
passions—hunting and paint-  
ing.

### Cognac and Armagnac

Besides three increasingly  
magnificent qualities of cognac  
and four of Armagnac—includ-  
ing one dating back to 1885  
that sells for 228 francs (\$41.45),  
—Mr. Danflou also has a won-  
derful old Calvados apple  
brandy and a marc, distilled  
from the pulp and skins left  
over after the juice has been  
pressed from grapes.

But the store's specialty is  
white fruit brandies, made by  
Mr. Danflou's own distillery in  
the department of the Vosges.  
"The best fruits for brandy  
—especially raspberries and  
cherries—grow there. It's the  
same question of soil as with  
wine. The soil of the Vosges  
produces fruit that is especial-  
ly flavorful when distilled."

"The fruit must be very  
carefully selected and it must  
all be at exactly the same  
point of ripeness to bring out  
the full flavor."

"The most important part is  
the distilling process, even  
more than the soil. It must be  
a slow, small-production  
distilling done with old-style  
stills."

"The degree of alcohol at

- 1885 Armagnac
- Fruit Brandies

which the fruits are distilled  
is also a factor, for different  
fruits come out better at dif-  
ferent proofs. Raspberry is  
best at 96 proof while pear  
gives most taste and aroma  
at 90.

### The Aging Process

"The last important step is  
the aging," Mr. Danflou says.  
"The raw brandy is poured  
into great glass demijohns that  
are placed in attics open to  
air and light. The changes  
in temperature between seasons  
and between day and night  
give smoothness by causing the  
evaporation of potent esters  
that are too strong in young  
brandy."

"Three times a year the demij-  
ohns are opened and shaken  
frequently during ten days,  
with a filter in place of the  
cork, to allow the esters to  
escape. A good pear or ras-  
pberry brandy takes about five  
years to smooth out, while  
yellow or purple plum and  
cherry (cherry) brandies need

## Grave Mystery Gets Clergyman Into 'Hot Water'

PETERBOROUGH, England,  
Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Rev.  
Philip Randall had tried for  
eight years to find out who  
was buried beneath the church-  
yard stone bearing the initials  
"H. W. F."

As it turned out, no one.  
The letters stood for "hot  
water pipe."

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## necdotes, Folklore, Proverbs—and Turkish Cooking

Naomi Barry

ORK, Dec. 22.—As the  
che of cook books  
to pour from the  
every corner of the  
invited to come into  
kitchen.

Art of Turkish Cook-  
ing, a book of 100  
delectable delights of  
the life of a UN  
reads like an escape  
th recipes from the  
There are oval meat  
called "Lady's Thigh."  
id sweets known as  
Naveis," a ground meat  
dant dish which trans-  
s "Slashed Belly," and  
stries called "Twisted

### In Stage New York

FORE (NYT).—Among  
at new plays and reviv-  
ew York are:

"e Lives," the APA re-  
neel Coward's comedy,  
red by eight out of  
s of Clive Barnes of the  
k Times said "Gorge-  
would be one word  
hen Porter's restaging  
e Lives." Delicate might  
e word, dandling if you  
ard. It makes a funny  
s, touching evening.  
Trimes is outrageously  
She is all camp,  
e woman, so ridicu-  
lous that she just has  
real Brian Bedford is

Boxes," a comedy in  
by John Bowen, won  
nna three prizes for  
s from four critics for  
d part only. One critic  
her part, Clive Barnes:  
is a very funny and  
e farce. It is a far  
place than its certain  
he Coffee Lacer."

### Réty

### Vinter howing

esses, coats,  
suits  
is ensembles,  
ther clothes,  
ening and  
ital dresses

is one of the best  
porter boutiques I've  
into in Paris.  
The is zippy and up-to-  
te."

Naomi BARRY  
N.Y.C.H.T., 2-32-67  
du Pdg.-St.-Honoré  
2-265.22.24 - 265.24.33

Turbans" which are fashioned  
by rolling them around old  
wooden curtain rods if you lack  
a slim rolling pin. A cucumber  
and yogurt soup has the grand  
name of "Turquoise."

Turkish food can be superb  
and from this book one can  
easily see why Mrs. Neset Eren  
has a reputation as an interna-  
tional hostess. If you can  
achieve her Mince Pilav or  
Chicken Walnut, your reputa-  
tion too will take on added  
luster.

"The book is enhanced with  
bits of Turkish folklore, pro-  
verbs, and pertinent anecdotes.  
"When the Empress Eugénie  
was in Istanbul as the guest  
of Sultan Abdulaziz, she fell in  
love with eggplant purée, at that  
time a specialty of the Topkapı  
Palace. She asked her host if  
he would allow his chef to teach  
her how to make it. The sultan  
obeyed."

"The next day the French  
chef requested an audience with  
the Empress and begged to be  
excused from this impossible  
task. 'I took my book and scales

to the Turkish chef," he said,  
and he threw them out. An im-  
perial chef, he told me, cooks  
with his feelings, his eyes, his  
nose."

"The empress returned to  
France without the recipe but  
the traditional eggplant purée  
of the Imperial Topkapı cuisine  
was named Her Majesty's Fa-  
vorite and to this day in Tur-  
key is known as the Hünkar  
Segendil."

### EGGPLANT PUREE

Juice 1 lemon  
Salt to taste  
5 cups cold water  
6 medium eggplants  
4 tablespoons butter  
2 tablespoons flour  
1 cup warm milk  
1/2 cup grated Gruyère  
or Cheddar cheese.

Mix lemon juice and 1 tea-  
spoon salt with 5 cups of cold  
water in a bowl. Set aside.

Insert knife into whole eg-  
gplants about an inch deep at  
several places. Place them di-  
rectly over a high gas flame  
and turn often to make cook-

ing even. When skin is all black  
and eggplant is soft it is done.  
Skin eggplants with a knife  
while still hot. Remove seeds  
and drop eggplants into the  
bowl of cold water.

Place butter in a saucepan.  
Add flour and sauté over me-  
dium heat, stirring constantly  
about five minutes until flour  
turns very light golden. Add  
warm milk and continue stir-  
ring until mixture is smooth.

### CHICKEN

6 medium chicken breasts  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
1 tablespoon salt  
1 teaspoon black pepper  
1 teaspoon paprika  
1 tablespoon thyme leaves  
1 teaspoon rosemary leaves  
Preheat oven to 400 degrees F.  
Brush breasts on both sides

with oil. Combine salt, pepper,  
paprika, thyme, rosemary leaves  
and sprinkle on breasts. Ar-  
range breasts in a baking pan.  
Bake 1 1/2 hour. Lower oven  
to 350 degrees F. and continue  
to bake 1/2 hour more. Turn  
breasts when one side is brown-  
ed. Baste occasionally with dripp-  
ings.

Arrange breasts on one side  
of a serving platter and pour  
over drippings. Place warm eg-  
gplant purée on the opposite side  
of the platter.  
Serves six.

### (THE ART OF TURKISH COOKING, by Neset Eren. Doubleday & Co. \$6.95.)

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 22, 1969

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1170 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1171 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1172 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1173 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1174 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1175 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1176 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1177 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1178 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1179 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1180 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1181 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1182 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1183 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1184 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1185 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1186 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1187 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1188 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1189 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1190 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1191 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1192 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1193 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1194 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1195 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1196 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1197 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1198 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1199 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1200 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

MINES	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1201 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1202 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1203 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1204 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1205 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1206 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1207 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1208 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1209 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1210 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1211 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1212 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1213 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1214 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1215 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1216 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1217 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1218 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1219 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1220 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Oil & Gas	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1221 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1222 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1223 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1224 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1225 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1226 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1227 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1228 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1229 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1230 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Financial	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1231 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1232 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1233 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1234 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1235 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1236 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1237 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1238 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1239 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1240 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Utilities	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1241 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1242 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1243 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1244 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1245 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1246 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1247 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1248 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1249 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1250 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Other	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1251 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1252 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1253 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1254 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1255 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1256 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1257 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1258 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1259 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1260 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Summary	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1261 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1262 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1263 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1264 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1265 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1266 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1267 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1268 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1269 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1270 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Summary	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1271 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1272 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1273 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1274 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1275 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1276 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1277 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1278 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1279 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1280 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Summary	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1281 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1282 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1283 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1284 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1285 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1286 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1287 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1288 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1289 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1290 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4


Summary	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1291 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1292 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1293 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1294 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1295 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1296 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1297 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1298 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1299 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1300 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Summary	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1301 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1302 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1303 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1304 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1305 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1306 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1307 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1308 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1309 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4
1310 Alcan	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	-1/4

Buick	14.32	15.68	Fnd Gth	5.65	5.75	Mortn	Funds:	Bal	19.97	19.97	
CG Fd	8.87	9.59	Fcunds	7.97	8.71	Gwrth	9.26	10.19	Stap	15.05	15.05
Canadn	18.58	20.09	Foursq	10.88	11.89	Incom	3.84	4.21	Cap Op	14.23	14.23
Capamr	8.63	8.80	Frankln	Group:		Insur	7.56	8.72	Sup	6.76	7.41
Caplt Inv	4.21	4.62	Corn St	6.62	7.25	MIF Fd	8.02	8.67	SupnSt	9.51	10.40
Caplt Sfr	7.01	7.70	QWR	8.48	10.43						



هَذَا مِنْ لَدُنِّهِ

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